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Ask your jeweler for pamphlet.

**Democratic-Northwest.**  
AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.



NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Evening Costumes: Slippers: Hosiery: Gloves: Hairdressing: Notes and Answers.

With Christmas and New Year entertainments close at hand; evening dresses assume considerable importance, and the perplexities of a varied toilet on a somewhat slender basis, confront by far the larger proportion of young girls. A China silk, white or black satin skirt, will do duty with half a dozen different waists, which can easily be made at home, the special points being to have them very full, the sleeves very large, and if high neck, two clusters of violets or roses on the collar at each side instead of rosettes, with a scant outside chiffon ruching in the front. The waist should be placed, festooned jet trimming is now used across the front of chiffon waists, and colored "baby ribbon" is a second new ornamentation, festooned from one rosette to the other at the shoulders.

**CHINA SILK**  
may now be had for 35cts. per yard, making a lovely evening dress, and either skirt or waist may be worn with other materials. Crape cloth in white and all pale hues is another expensive fabric, very showy for the price, and made up with a perfectly plain skirt, and waist trimmed with chiffon or colored satin ribbon and lace, is quite as effective as some very expensive costumes. All evening costumes are lined to the knee at the front with haircloth and to the waist at the back; the "organ pipe" folds being laid, and these foundations in medium sizes can be bought at all the large stores; then putting the dress material over them is a comparatively simple matter; and in these days of plain skirts, elegant finish is given by the "S. H. & M." Redfern bias corded velvet binding.

**SLIPPERS AND STOCKINGS**  
should match evening dresses; but where one does not care to incur the expense, bronze slippers are the best substitute, and black patent leather slippers with ribbon bows, are suitable to any black skirt. A pretty black beaded kid slipper, with two straps slanting towards the instep is called the "Yale" slipper. With elbow sleeves, the mousquetaire is the favorite evening glove, having from sixteen to twenty buttons, and wrinkling between the wrist and elbow. Light-colored four button kid gloves are well adapted for general evening wear with long sleeves. Black stitched on pearl and white is in great favor, and also on delicate tints, which sometimes show stitching in another shade of the same color.

**HAIRDRESSING**  
is varied enough to suit all tastes, and a mass of soft twists or puffs at the back of the head, is now much more in vogue than the "Psyche" knot which has not entirely disappeared. High coiffures are almost universal for evening, and large, plain shell combs, or several fancy pins, seem indispensable. Waved hair is so becoming, that switches are kept plaited,

and the advent of side combs seems to retain the unbecoming front part.

**NOTES AND ANSWERS.**  
"Ella R." You could not purchase a more useful or generally acceptable Christmas present, than a bottle or box of Murray & Lamman's Florida water; refreshing and delightful at all seasons of the year.  
"Jennie M." If you think that your crimson silk waist is too bright, cover it with black Brussels net, put on very full and scallop the edges at the neck and wrists with black silk.  
"Nellie Salter." The antique fan is now the most fashionable size, made usually of crape with figures or landscapes painted on it, and bluest spangles on black gauze is also very stylish.  
"Emma Chase." The most stylish evening hats are very broad at the front, and a Rhine stone crown, with narrow hand passing to the back, trimmed with velvet loops, is the latest style.

**VERONA CLARKE.**  
For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 20 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, Ohio.

**Medicinal Qualities of the Apple.**  
The apple is such common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come to even a delicate system by eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digestible shape than any other vegetable known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives known of disease of the throat.

SUPPOSE we concede that it was wise to sell the Hoeking Canal. It should have been sold at its actual value. Every railroad manager in Ohio knows that this canal, which was sold, or rather given away, for the ridiculously small sum of \$100,000, of which \$70,000 was not payable for years to come, with its franchises and valuable real estate, was worth at a low estimate, \$1,500,000. Any real estate dealer could have disposed of it for that sum or more. The late Legislature deliberately robbed the tax-payers of Ohio of at least \$1,400,000 in this one transaction. It expects to be re-elected next year, and if it, or another one like it is elected, \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 more of the Public Works will be given away for five or ten per cent. of their real value. The tocsin of alarm cannot be sounded too soon by the press. The people must rally to the polls next year and change the State Government and Legislature.—Columbus Call.

It is an unique ballot law, the new one under which the people of Belgium lately voted for the first time. Voting is compulsory, and voters are divided into three classes. It made many of the citizens very angry when they found they had to vote whether they wanted to or not. The lowest class of the three voters, those who have only one vote apiece, consists of all men twenty-five years old and over who have lived in one election district a year or more. The second class is composed of persons who have two votes apiece, and to this belong married men who pay personal taxes to the amount of one dollar. The third class of voters have three ballots each. To this class belong the educated people and large property owners. All the priests in Belgium come under the head of the third class, and there are ten thousand of them. Consequently the priests of Belgium muster a voting force of thirty thousand. At the late election the Clerical party made large gains. Naturally it would do so. Somehow this law has a queer look to the independent American voter.

**Curious Fact?**  
Over 90,000 miles of railroad center in the Windy City.  
A salt well at Warsaw, N. Y., is 1,520 feet deep and cost \$3,200.  
There has been spent for physical culture in the United States since the war \$25,500,000.  
The English lord chancellor gets \$50,000 a year; the United States chief justice gets \$10,000.  
At the Bombay zoological gardens the skin of a nest of sixty-four feet in length is on exhibition.  
In the year 210 hardly a drop of rain fell in England and 40,000 people died of famine.  
A 22-ounce gold nugget in the shape of a horse head has been discovered at Hargraves Australia.  
The smallest known insect is the pterodactyl, which is only one-nineteenth of an inch in length.  
The skin of a rattlesnake exhibited at Jefferson, Ga., is seventy-nine inches in length and has twenty-one rattles attached.  
The oldest coin known is in the mint collection at Philadelphia. It was coined in Aegina in the year 700 B. C.

A philologist of high repute is authority for the statement that there are seventy-two languages spoken in Russia.  
The deepest running stream in the world is said to be the Niagara river, just under the famous suspension bridge.  
Sibley, Ia., had a shower of fish on June 12, 1894, the species being recognized as a Mexican variety of the class Anadromi.  
Kessler firmly believed the moon to be inhabited. He always spoke of the supposed people of that orb as "the Selenties."  
The drone bee hatches from the egg in twenty-four days from the date of deposit, the worker in twenty-one and the queen in sixteen.



FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

## OHIO STATE NEWS.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS IN OUR OWN STATE.

**Condensed and Condensed Telegraphic Reports For Several Days—An Interesting Collection of Items From Here and There Throughout the State.**

**COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.**—As the result of the conference between State Food Commissioner F. B. McNeal and his Cincinnati assistant, Mr. Luebbing, here, Commissioner McNeal has issued an order to all the subordinates of the department to push all cases of prosecution for violation of the pure food laws to a finish in the courts.

"I have never sanctioned the compromising of cases out of court," said Dr. McNeal, "on the contrary, I have directed that no money should be received except what was received on the magistrate's docket, but I did instruct my employees to allow the dismissal of cases where there were mitigating circumstances, or where the defendant would assist in bringing other violators to justice. Such a case was the Cincinnati compromise."

"There is only one course for us to pursue and that is to pursue the prosecution of all cases and enforce the full penalty of the law."

"I see that is the only way to keep the department clear of suspicion. Mr. Luebbing made a clear statement to me and I am satisfied that he meant no wrong. In fact he was acting according to my suggestion."

"All the money collected by Luebbing in the Meyer case was paid to me before there was any question raised about the case, so there could have been no personal gain to him or any one else by doing what he did."

**LIGHTNING ROD SWINDLE.**  
An Ohio Farmer Old Enough to Know Better Taken In.

**GREENVILLE, O., Dec. 1.**—Two lightning rod confidence men sold to Levi Hopper, a substantial old farmer, rods for his barn and house, both to cost \$20, and signed a contract to said effect. When the rods were placed on the barn the agents wanted Hopper's contract, which proved to be a note for \$250. The farmer was completely paralyzed, and settled by paying \$140 cash. Officers chased them to the state line, but did not arrest them.

**John McBride Worse.**  
**COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.**—President John McBride of the United Mine Workers, who has been ill some time with pleurisy, has suffered a relapse, and is confined to his bed. He will be unable to attend the national convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver next week, and as he is the candidate for president of all the elements opposed to Samuel Gompers, his absence will be significant.

**Dangers of Politics.**  
**TOLEDO, O., Nov. 29.**—Treasurer Wesley Barney of Defiance county, who was found short in his accounts for the third time recently, Tuesday handed in his resignation to the commissioners, and his bondsmen placed \$5,000 in the treasury to cover the deficiency. When Barney accepted the office he owned a splendid farm and was quite well-to-do. He leaves the office a penniless and discredited man.

**A Shower of Coal.**  
**LOVELAND, O., Nov. 28.**—A coal car on the front end of No. 30 east bound freight, jumped the track in front of the B. & O. S. Depot Sunday afternoon, throwing about two tons of coal on the platform. All trains were delayed about two hours. This place is usually at this time crowded with people, but luckily no one was hurt.

**Town Destroyed by Fire.**  
**TOLEDO, Nov. 28.**—Metamora, a village in the northeast corner of Fulton county, was almost completely destroyed by fire Tuesday night. It broke out in Tredway's dry goods store, and, fanned by the strong gale, burned the entire business section, embracing seven stores, the Methodist church and several dwellings and barns.

**Dead Man Identified.**  
**VAN WERT, O., Dec. 4.**—The remains of the man found along the railroad near Middleport Saturday turned out to be John Ford, a well known farmer residing near that place. He is supposed to have been struck by a west-bound train on the Pennsylvania road.

**Was Out of Work.**  
**MIDDLETOWN, O., Dec. 3.**—Henry Miller, an aged laborer, committed suicide at the home of his nephew by taking morphine. Coroner McFadden held the inquest Saturday. Out of work was the cause.

**Murder Confessed.**  
**CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.**—Ferdinand Amos has confessed that Burglar Henry Jackson killed Sergeant of Police Sheehan some months ago.

**Baby Burned to Death.**  
**DELAWARE, O., Dec. 4.**—R. F. Warren's 8-months-old babe was fatally burned by an overturned lamp.

**Ohio Notes.**  
At Middleport, O., William Temple's head was mashed like an eggshell by a stone falling on him in a quarry.  
General Bushnell told New York newspaper men that ex-Governor Foraker would be the next United States senator from Ohio.  
At Georgetown, O., David G. De Vore, the oldest member of the Brown county, died Tuesday night of paralysis. He was in the 87th year of his age.  
Mr. Horace L. Wilgus, secretary of the Columbus Kindergarten association, and wife of Professor H. L. Wilgus of the law department of the Ohio State university, died at Columbus Tuesday, as the result of the rupture of a blood vessel. Mrs. Wilgus was a daughter of the late T. M. Ewing of near Plain City.

Colonel Ben Dyer of Georgetown, O., well known, died Saturday morning.  
George W. Tavenor, a well known business man of Springfield, O., died of blood poisoning. He ran a splinter in his hand some days ago.  
The general office building of the 23rd Standard Iron and steel works at Martin's Ferry, O., the finest in the Ohio valley, burned Saturday. Loss, \$15,000.  
At Columbus, O., Mrs. Melissa Bradford, wife of Mr. Samuel Bradford of the Dispatch newspaper, died Friday, after a long illness, of cancer of the stomach.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

A Collection of Interesting Items From Various Subjects, Especially Prepared For the Busy Reader.

The James B. Eads Building and Loan association, St. Louis, assigned to Hugh Clancy. Assets placed at \$16,412.80, liabilities at \$15,907.06.

James Hightower, who has just been sworn in as chief of the Osage nation, is the first man to hold that office who can read and speak the English language.

A. R. C. Chinaki, general merchant at Navasota, Tex., assigned in the sum of \$20,000.

Rev. Parkhurst was the guest of honor at the second annual dinner of the New York City Vigilance league.

There is a strong probability that Georgia will, in a short time, have in full operation a dispensary system similar to that in South Carolina.

The investigation of Judge Hicks was adjourned for two weeks to give his counsel time to prepare explanatory papers.

Miss Lillie, a former stenographer under Judge Hicks, testified that for her compensation in one of the disputed cases she received \$153 and signed a voucher for \$300.

Three Englishmen are lecturing in America this season—Conan Doyle, Dean Hole and David Christie Murray.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that Miss Constance Ingalls will start an equal suffrage paper in Atchison.

James L. Ord, a telegraph lineman of Portland, Or., has papers proving that he is a great-grandson of George IV of England.

Every member of the new Kansas congressional delegation is a lawyer, and all except one were brought up on farms. The exception is Charles Curtis, who is the only man in the delegation born in Kansas.

**Fires.**  
The bridge at Sutton's Ford, four miles north of Marion, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$8,000.

At Lyndonville, Vt., fire consumed the business portion of the town, causing a loss of \$200,000; fully insured.

Nathan was destroyed by fire. The damage will be probably \$200,000.

Fire Tuesday night in the foundry of the Pullman Palace Car company a fire for time seriously threatened the entire works.

A general alarm was turned in, and after two hours of fighting the fire was got under control. Pullman official stated that the loss was \$25,000.

At Jersey City, McKnight & Chidester's sash factory and moulding mill was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000. The fire spread to the Jones sashpetre works and destroyed several explosions.

Fire destroyed the Birmingham (Ala.) cotton compress and 1,500 bales of cotton. Loss, \$27,000; insurance, \$5,000. The cotton belonged to the Iman Steamship company, and was fully insured.

Fire originating from the furnace dam aged the Calvary Baptist church, at Piqua, O. Loss, \$1,000; fully insured.

**Personal.**  
Kate Field has been decorated by the French government for her literary services.

A millionaire in Turin paid Professor Kassmann of Strasburg \$5,000 for a consultation.

Dr. S. F. Smith, author of the words of "America," spent his 90th birthday at Howard seminary, where he was tendered a reception.

It is thought that ex-Governor Bedle of New Jersey will now recover, having successfully survived a recent operation for calculus.

Prince Bismarck is partly of Slav origin. His ancestor emigrated to Russia in the 18th century and eventually became governor of Livonia.

Ex-Secretary of War Endicott has sold his residence at Salem, Mass., and will spend the winter abroad.

W. S. Gilbert, Sir Arthur Sullivan's famous collaborator, has so little ear for music that he can not distinguish harmony from discord.

Captain L. W. Ross, a veteran of the Mexican war, celebrated his 83d birthday at Lewistown, Ills.

**Crimes and Casualties.**  
Two brothers, Harry and Eugene Sanders, aged 11 and 12, were picking coal on the Leigh Valley tracks at Bowman's, Pa., Monday, when they were struck and instantly killed by the milk train.

## QUESTIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Given by the County Examiners at the Examination in Napoleon last Saturday.

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. What letters are never silent?
2. How many diphthongs are there? Name them. How many diphthongal sounds are there?
3. What is a substitute? How many substitutes has a medial? Give an example.
4. How may a word be separated at the end of a line?
5. Analyze the word *starry*.

C. E. REYNOLDS.

Napoleon, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1894.

### PEDAGOGY.

No credit for guess work. Answers must be clear and intelligent.

1. On what days may teachers, employed in the common schools, dismiss their schools, without forfeiting pay? See section 4015.
2. Does hiring teachers by the day affect their rights under the above section? See 4015 (a).
3. State your method of conducting a recitation in history?
4. To what rights are pupils in school entitled?
5. Does the law of the State enjoin or require religious instruction, or the reading of religious books, in the public schools?

W. M. WARD.

Napoleon, O., Dec. 8, 1894.

### UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. When and by whom was the gulf and river of St. Lawrence named? What region of country was called Acadia?
2. When and where was Yale College founded? When and where was Brown University founded?
3. What was the cause of the Pequot War? How did it terminate?
4. Who were the commanders at the battle of Fort Sullivan?
5. Who was Sergeant Jasper?
6. Why did Washington choose Christmas night to attack the Hessians?
7. Mention some of the American historians. Mention some of the poets.
8. Give an account of the Fenian excitement in 1866.
9. Give an account of the treaty with China in 1868.
10. What was the credit Mobilier?

MRS. SUE WELSTED.

Napoleon, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1894.

### GEOGRAPHY.

1. What essential facts of ethnology would you teach?
2. Give three facts in meteorology that should be taught primary pupils?
3. Name and locate ten of the important rivers of Europe.
4. For what are the following noted? Damascus, Moscow, Manchester, Cambridge, Havana?
5. How many classes of clouds, and what are their names?
6. Under what circumstances are rain, snow, and hail precipitated?
7. How many oceanic movements are distinguished? What are waves, tides? By what are tides produced?
8. What is an oblate spheroid?
9. Where are salt lakes found? Why are they salt? What mineral substances are found in some of these lakes?
10. Draw a map of Ohio. Locate the important cities and rivers.

MRS. SUE WELSTED.

Napoleon, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1894.

### PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

[Time 11:00 to 12:00]

1. Name the arteries which supply the following organs: Brain, heart, kidneys, liver, and lungs.
2. Trace the systematic circulation.
3. Explain the following: Myosin, fibrin, calcaneum.
4. Exemplify each of the following joints: Ball-and-socket, hinge, pivot, and gliding.
5. Describe the character of the blood in the following vessels: Pulmonary veins, Portal vein, renal vein, pulmonary arteries, and coronary veins.
6. In what does the mechanical part of the progress of digestion consist? In what the chemical part?
7. Name some of the diseases superinduced by the use of alcohol.
8. Is the supply of blood to the same part always the same? Explain.
9. Name three secretions which the food receives after leaving the stomach.
10. Give the avenues through which we obtain knowledge of the outside world.

W. M. WARD.

Napoleon, O., Nov. 24, 1893.

### ARITHMETIC.

Solutions must be neat and correct; no credit for mere answers or for algebraic solutions. Giving or receiving aid will forfeit the grade in this branch.

[Time, 9:00 to 11:00.]

1. Reduce 24502.5 in. to m. fr. rd. yd. ft. in. by analysis.
2. Find the edge of the largest possible cube that can be passed through a ring 18.8496 in. in circumference.
3. Add .01-16, .005-6, .231 3-7, .0500 4-9.
4. Columbus is 83 degrees 3 minutes west long.; and when it is 37 min. 33 sec. past 1 p. m., it is 11 o'clock a. m. at San Francisco. Find the long. of the latter place.
5. Sold cloth for \$3.20 per yd. at a gain of 25 per cent.; what would have been the gain per cent., had it been sold for \$2.75 per yd.?
6. Subtract 5-48 lb. Troy from 3-35 lb. avoirdupois.
7. A, B, and C eat a melon; A furnishes 7-12; B, 5-12; C pays the others 12 cts. for his share; how must A and B divide the money?
8. Draw diagrams representing the following: Rhombus, trapezium, rhomboid, trapezoid, scalene.
9. A certain number, being multiplied by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of itself gave a product 432; what was that number?
10. What fraction increased by 20 per cent. of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , diminished by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of  $\frac{1}{5}$ , gives 57-80?

W. M. WARD.

Napoleon, O., Dec. 8, 1894.

### GRAMMAR.

NOTE.—Abbreviate in parsing, but render your work plain, no guess-work will be considered.

1. How do most people learn to speak good english? What do you mean by good english?
2. Give a synopsis of the verb *lay*, indicative mode, 3d person singular, passive voice.
3. State clearly between abridgment and ellipsis. Give an example of each.
4. When does an intransitive verb become transitive? Give an example.
5. When do the adjectives such, many, only, and not limit singular nouns? Illustrate.
6. Give examples illustrating the use of but as an Adv., as an Adj., as a Prep., as a Conj.
7. Give two rules for the use of the Colon.
8. Parse words in italics:  
*Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace—Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place.*
9. Correct the following:  
(a) Divide the money among the two boys. (b) I will pay you something during the week. (c) He put the money in his pocket.
10. Give an example of an appositive phrase.

Napoleon, O., Dec. 8, 1894.

C. E. REYNOLDS.

### CATHERINE HARRISON, WITCH.

A Paper on the Early Witch Lore of Connecticut.

Dr. C. J. Hoody read a paper on "Catherine Harrison, Witch," at a meeting of the Connecticut Historical society. Dr. Hoody said that while Catherine Harrison was not executed for witchcraft, she was undoubtedly executed for witchcraft in Connecticut, and there were others about whom there might be some doubt. This community was not swept by the superstition as were some parts of Massachusetts, but there were those here who held to it.

Catherine Harrison was a house servant before her marriage, and one of the daughters of the house where she worked made oath that she was a "notorious liar, a Sabbath breaker and a fortune teller." The depositions said she had caused sickness to some people, death to others, had an unholy influence over animals, had been seen to appear as a calf and change back to her own shape, and that her form or face had frequently

appeared at people's bedsides and other unlikely places. At this trial she was not convicted. She was arrested again in May, 1689, and again committed to jail. At the following term of court she was indicted, pleaded not guilty and was tried before a jury. This jury then failed to agree, and she was remanded to jail until court should convene again in the fall. At that term the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but the court was not satisfied. It obtained an expert opinion on witchcraft from some ministers, and still not being satisfied referred the matter to the general court. She remained in prison until May, 1670, when the general court released her on the payment of the "just fees" of the trial and on condition she should leave the state.

Catherine Harrison left the state and went to Westchester, N. Y., but her reputation preceding her the inhabitants complained to the governor. For some time she was placed under bonds for good behavior. She was afterward released.—Hartford Times.

**Chinese Pawnbrokers.**  
Among the Canton homes there are occasional exceptions to the general one storied or low constructions. Some of these are built like square towers four or five stories high, with no outside windows save at a considerable distance above the ground and no outside projections by which thieves might climb up. These establishments are called pawnshops, but they appeared to me more to resemble our banks where we place deeds and other valuables for safety. I understand it is usual among the Chinese to deposit their possessions of value, when not in use, in these establishments. The people also store there during summer their winter clothing, and loans may be obtained against the goods stored. To have dealings with a pawnshop is in no way considered derogatory to a Chinese gentleman's dignity.—Florence O'Driscoll, M. P., in Century.

**Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment**  
Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

**TO HORSE OWNERS.**  
For treating a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, correct loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or overworked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.  
D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O.

**Dobbins' Electric Soap** is cheaper for you to use, if you follow directions, than any other Soap would be, if given to you; for by its use clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. This soap cost in 1869 twenty cents a bar. Now it cost nine. It contains precisely the same ingredients, and no others, now as then, and costs less than half. Buy it of your grocer, use it and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it, he knows that he can buy it of his wholesale grocer. The genuine always has our name on the wrapper. Look out for imitations. There are many of them.

**PRESERVATION** of clothes by the use of Dobbins' Electric Soap, is an established fact of a generation. It is not an experiment or a wild assertion, but absolutely true. Think carefully whether you prefer to save a cent or two on soap, or dollars on clothes. You can't do both. Buy Dobbins' Electric and look on every wrapper for the name of **DOBBINS SOAP MFG CO.,** Successors to I. L. Cragin & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## NOTICE TO TEACHERS

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Bebee Law the Henry county Board of Examiners will hold examinations for teachers in the basement of the Court House in Napoleon, Ohio, on the following dates, to-wit:

2d and 4th Saturdays of September			
do	do	do	October
do	do	do	November.
do	do	do	December.
do	do	do	February
do	do	do	March
do	do	do	April.
do	do	do	May.
do	do	do	June.